THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON. THURSDAY March 7, 1901.

CROSBY S. NOYES Editor.

THE EVENING STAR bas a regular much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dallies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

D'in order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departents, according to tenor or purpose

The Capital's Taxes.

The local tax investigation by the Senat District committee proposed by the Gallinger resolution offered yesterday will, if authorized, duplicate the hearings held successively by subcommittees of the House District committee, under the chairmanship, respectively, of Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio and Representative Odell, now Governor of New York. Printed reports of these hearings were made, and the novement toward the equitable equalization of taxes which led to the investigations, has been, and is now being, given practical effect through the permanent board of assessors provided for this purose by act of Congress

These overhaulings of local taxation are always business-disturbing and unsettling in view of the peculiar financial relations of nation and capital, but they invariably have one good effect in temporarily lightening the gloom of congressional misinformation concerning the District's financial affairs. Perennially the topic of the local taxes is broached in Congress under circumstances which reveal the ignorance of members on the subject, putting the friends of the District to the necessity of almost continuous explanations.

quarters that he people of Washington pay no personal taxes and that their general tax burden is exceptionally light. This s wrong in both particulars. The people of Washington do pay personal taxes and In 1890, according to the census returns, the assessed value of the capital's rsonal property was \$11,005,302, equal to that of Denver and Omaha combined, more han that of Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Kas., and Seattle combined, more han that of Buffalo, and only \$3,000,000 less than that of Brooklyn. And yet the cry is constantly heard in Congress that Washington pays no personal taxes.

It is true that a smaller percentage of he total local tax is levied upon personal property than in many other cities. But with regard to the tax burden imposed eventually upon the citizen. If less money is obtained for public uses from one chancensus returns of 1890 showed that Washngton occupied an advanced rank among the cities in the matter of the total tax levy. The local rate of taxation is low compared with some others, but the assess ment itself is exceptionally high. The result is the same in the end, and that result marks Washington as a heavily burdened ommunity, notwithstanding the governimately half of the expense of its adminis-

Senator Hoar, in speaking to the resolution yesterday, suggested the thought which is believed by some to underlie the capital. The residents of Washington, he arged, should be taxed only as heavily as the average well-governed American city. This sum should constitute the city's share of the local administrative ex-The government should then add public, in the spirit, as Mr. Hoar said, that "It is the great national interest to have a well-ordered and beautiful and well-ornamented and arranged city here." Such a federal contribution might be, and indeed should be and would be, more than half the total. It is evident that the District now suffers from the lack of public expenditures. Yet the local tax payer has felt no change in the past in the burden of the high assessments upon his property, even though his collective contributions formed surplus in the local treasury because of federal ignoring of one phase of the organic act, or led to a deficit through a federal violation of another phase of the same fundamental law

The tax question leads inevitably to a consideration of the organic act. The ismoney out of local pockets, by means of high real estate assessments, or more rigid ersonal tax collections, or taxes through or head taxes. The present sysem works well enough as a process of providing revenue. The Senate inquiry, if ade, will disclose this fact clearly. It ought to be broad enough to show that inore money from the District on the personal tax or any other basis, Congress hould readjust its processes of appropriation to conform to its own laws and not permit a surplus or a deficit ever to occur in the local balances, conditions theoretically impossible under a proper execution of the act of 1878.

Deroulade has just alluded to the man with whom he wishes to fight as "a royal The French language expresses things in a very gentle and refined way. But it is doubtful whether this sentiment could be sufficiently mollified to prevent its leading to a great deal of conversation, if not to an actual fight.

Cuba will hardly contend that Uncle Sam's claim to consideration ought to be limited to a polite "Thank you, sir."

The Fight at Annapolis.

The fight at Annapolis opens with a dis losure of the difficulties that surround Mr. Gorman and his friends. Their position is one of peril. They need every vote on their side of the roll, and at the outset they were a vote shy in the senate. Then it had been necessary to bring pressure to bear on sev-They had misgivings as to the wisdom of

the maneuver, and were inclined to hold

back. So that a situation may arise any day which may bring matters to a stand-But let us suppose that Mr. Gorman by the forces of luck and hard driving wins the fight so far as getting his disfranchising oill through in some fashion and the governor's signature to it. Then will come the contest in the courts, and the appeal to public opinion; and surely before the final word is said on this most important question it will be made plain that an outrage

by political legerdemain cannot stand in state like Maryland. The gabble about an illiterate suffrage misleads nobody. It is merely the usual left us. In the language of the prophet, tribute that vice pays to virtue. The scheme needs the assistance of virtuous proclamation. In order to force through an evil, there must be the pretense of correcting an but his inauguration was unostentatious. evil. But what evil exists? Can it truth- Mr. Jefferson's simplicity on that occasion

conceived in selfishness and put into form

land is a menace to the welfare of the Lowndes an evil? Did the state ever have better administration than he gave it? Has the state been harmed by voting twice money and protection? Did not the cream of the democracy of the state stand side by side with the colored voters on all of those occasions? Where, then, is the menace to good government? Why this sudden call polls? Why this outburst of sensitiveness about the suffrage?

Why? Simply to make way for Mr. Gor man's return to the Senate, and for Governor Smith's promotion to that body at the close of the term now being filled by Mr. McComas. That tells the whole story. The interests of Maryland are as nothing weighed in the balance against the personal ambitions of Mr. Gorman and his lieutenants It is a game of political highwaymanry. It is an attempted hold-up. "Throw up your hands," is the demand, "and keep them up while we secure the two senatorships.' Can the gentlemen of the road get away with the plunder? Have matters come to so sad a pass in one of the oldest and best commonwealths in the Union?

The President and Public Burdens. The London Times, in commenting on the

inaugural address, says: "Mr. McKinley is quite determined that be the burden of the future what it may, he will not take more of it on his own shoulders than he can possibly help. He makes this perfectly clear, and observers of American politics will do well to note the fact. The conception of the duties of the President of the United States, expressed in his words, is not that commonly held by Mr. McKinley's predecessors, although it corresponds closely enough with what seems to have been the guiding idea of his own first term. It accounts for much in his policy as well as in his speech."

What the Times appears to condemn in the President the American people applaud. His determination not to shoulder more than his share of public burden is not only in accord with wisdom but also with the requirements of his office. He can carry only so much, and the recognition of this fact controlled him in demanding an expression from Congress on the subject of Cuba. The occasion was ripe for Congress to speak, and the President as the executive awalted its orders. He has those orders now, and is proceeding to execute them. Had he ignored Congress, or intimated that he did not care to hear from it on the subject, and then proceeded to carry out views of his own with regard to Cuba, he would have acted both with great risk and unwisdom. And had he failed with his program he would probably have been severely arraigned by Congress and

But this is only the usual London blunder with regard to American affairs. The newspapers over there do not discuss us with a ufficient knowledge of our circumstances. It was only recently that they thought the President ought to have shouldered the whole burden of the Hay-Pauncefole treaty. Had he not been made familiar with its terms? Had not Mr. Hay, with his knowledge and consent, signed the instrument? Really, the complaint was so loud that an uninformed person might well have gotten the impression that in submitting the treaty to the Senate for its judgment the President had acted in bad faith toward Eng-But as a matter of fact he was obliged to submit the treaty to the Senate, ment, in recognition of its obligations as and equally obliged to report the action of partner in the development and mainte- that body on the subject. It is made the nance of the federal city, pays approx- duty of the Senate by the Constitution to share with the President all burdens of a treaty nature

Where does the Times get authority for saying that "the conception of the duties of the President of the United States, as expressed in his words, is not that commonly held by Mr. McKinley's predecessors?" American history shows that those Presidents have served the most satisfactorily never undertaken burdens beyond his constitutional breadth of shoulder. And the Times unintentionally compliments Mr Mc-Kinley in showing him to be such a man.

March Weather. Within a few hours of the inaugural proceedings the temperature in this city dropped twenty degrees below the freezing point, with savage winds that caused the entire community to shiver with the cold. Had the chilled airs reached Washington Monday morning instead of Tuesday several hundred thousand people would have been threatened with disease and death, and at the least a great multitude would have been prevented from venturing to witness the great spectacle they had come lorg distances to see. This does not take whether the people of the District shall have been exposed to dangerous hardships. pay their present share of the cost of local The weather on Monday was disagreeable. covernment in the form of real or personal It probably did no more than to discomtaxation. It is only a matter of detail mode and annoy the crowds. It was such mode of getting the necessary a day as might have occurred-with fewer herein lies the strong argument for a postonement of the inauguration to April 30, the latter date would assuredly never bring such a deadly combination of cold and wind as swept over the capital Tuesday. Inauguration crowds in April might be wetted, or steamed, by perverse elements. They would not be chilled and killed by exposure. This is a wide difference, and it affords an unanswerable reason against further retention of the present meaningless, dangerous date for the induction of our President into office.

> It is noticeable that Admiral Cervers keeps much in the background in Spanish politics. Cervera is a disciplined officer and not a man who would naturally be looked

Richard Croker insists that New York is the best governed city in the world. It is a pleasure to observe that Richard has not yet gotten to be one of those "dear old London" idolaters.

Lincoln's birthday anniversary is already far enough back to permit the use of some other man's name in connection with the humorous stories which never die

Mr. Pingree of Michigan mentions Mr. Chamberlain of Great Britain as a brainy man. Mr. Chamberlain will no doubt regard this as praise indeed

Some of the Maryland democrats would like not only to stipulate that all voters shall read, but to select the newspaper.

Mr. Jefferson on Horseback. The famous "solitary horseman" of G. P. R. James has a political double now in Thomas Jefferson. Invariably, when inauguration day rolls round, some billous patriot in despair about the country calls attention to that early scene when the great Virginian is said to have ridden to the Canitol on his favorite charger, unattended, to take the oath of office. The picture is dwelt upon with rapture. way to do the thing, and the elaborate ceremontal which has been substituted for it simply marks our deterioration as a people. We are getting nearer and nearer all the time to the ways of royalty, and presently little will remain of what the fathers

The popular account of Mr. Jefferson's horseback ride is historically inaccurate, fully be said that the colored yote of Mary- was largely a matter of necessity. It grew

out of the times and the environment. state? Has it ever been thrown with that Washington was a mere village, and the end in view or to the accomplishment of surrounding country was but sparcely setsuch an end? Was the election of Mr. tled. There were no railroads nor steamboats, and the dirt roads in early March were all but impassable. A large crowd could not possibly have been collected. A against free silver and in favor of sound parade of any size would have been impossible. But imagine what the effect would have been if on such a day as last Monday a procession had stood at the east front of tas Capitol one hundred years ago awaiting the conclusion of an inaugural address to drive the colored voters away from the by Mr. Jefferson! Imagine the progress it would have made up Pennsylvania avenue after a rain storm had converted that thoroughfare into a quagmire! Why, a forty-mule team, hitched up and driven four abreast, could not have drawn the President to the White House in time for supper! And as for the marchers they would have been obliged to disband. They could not have gotten through in companies

Mr. Jefferson, as we all know, was neither "jay" nor a churl. His opponents accused him of demagogy, and he had his share. But he knew and liked good things. He lived well. He dressed well. Had he been of handsome face he would probably have been a dandy. He enjoyed scenes of gayety and ceremony. He had acquired the taste in France, and he manifested it upon his return home. Washington of today would please him beyond measure. The city's growth and development would ap-

peal strongly to his correct sense of beauty. And it is entirely safe to say that had he stood in the shoes of William McKinley on last Monday no feature of that elaborate and perfect demonstration, which was a non-partisan tribute to the great office of President of the United States, would have failed to meet with his hearty approval and highest appreciation. When political campaigns are on and the

blood is up the people will stand a measure of guff about imperialism. But such talk is nonsense now. Let Mr. Jefferson dismount and enjoy a rest. The young American who while in Paris

fabricated a story about his being killed in a duel has improved on the French mode of spectacular fighting, which has required that the people chiefly concerned should take the time to appear personally on the It is hoped that when Gunner Morgan

son he will be charitable toward men who are seeking to rise by means of their own work instead of being socially boosted. Li Hung Chang is now making grateful allusions to the fact that Russia has sent no missionaries into China. It is a question

whether Russia ought to consider this a

gets to be a great man like Admiral Samp

fact to boast of. People who wondered what Webster Davis was doing in South Africa may now have their curiosity gratified by observing that he is (he says) to receive \$180,000 from his publisher.

Peace may be declared in South Africa, but it is doubtful whether General De Wet can be induced to pay any attention to it.

The Maryland legislature has its troubles. But it is considerably better off than the legislatures of Nebraska and Delaware.

SHOOTING STARS. Getting to Business.

"Did "ou say that your family was one of the oidest in Europe?" asked Mr. Cumrox. "Yes," replied the suitor. "II'm. Let me see a list of your mort-

A Family Skeleton.

"Up in your library." "Haven't I told you not to disturb those

books without my permission?" "Yes. And I now perceive the reason of your caution. You were afraid I would discover that you devoted to 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'The Arabian Nights' those precious hours of youth which ought to have been applied to Plato and Euripides."

> The Modern Nursery Rhyme. "Sing a song of sixpence," The song is dead, I vow.

Nobody sings of any less Than several millions now

Inclined to Be Respectful. "I suppose you don't entertain much serious consideration for all these passing fads

"Oh, I don't know." answered Senator Sorghum. "I am not as much averse to fads as you might imagine. I can readily see how a good bit of money could be made out of some of them."

A Theory.

"I wonder why it is that poets so delight to sing about the joys of springtime." "I suppose," said Mr. Sirius Barker as he took a dyspepsia tablet, "that it's because poets seldom settle down and experience the terrors of housecleaning."

Considerations of Solace.

The girl who loves to giggle

Irritates the passer by, But she's infinitely better Than the girl who loves to cry.

The man who loves to flatter Oft may play a scurvy trick, But he's infinitely better

Than the man who loves to kick. And so, throughout existence This comfort we may nurse.

There's nothing so unpleasant But that it might be worse. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

From the Boston Transcript.

Happiness may be supposed to reign su prome now in the minds of those ardent promoters along the raging Mississippi who have had in hand the planning for the pro-posed St. Louis exposition now so auspictously under way. The exposition, it appears, is designed on a scale of unusual magnitude, \$16,000,000 being already assured it by the federal government, the city and the state. The Washington Star aptly calls attention to the fact that this sum happens to be just one million dollars more than was paid for the whole of the territory at the time of the famous purchase in 1803, so that the country will be greeted at the centennial with a spectacular display costing more than the territory itself did, and presented in the leading city of the section; larger in population and in wealth than any city in the United States when President Jefferson created, by a scratch of his pen, "the imperial empire west of the Mississippi." The public, and especially those to whom the exposition will prove an attraction to draw them to St. Louis, will be interested and reassured to learn that ten million dollars are to be expended on streets, boulevards, parks, improved water filtration and other features to put St. Louis in creditable condition for this international event. And the consumma-tion of this long-cherished idea may be expected not only to give St. Louis a perma-nent tidying-up, but that long-wished-for opportunity to get even with Chicago. Shades of the white city may now retreat forever in the radiance of the luminous event about to be projected on the banks of the turbid Mississippl.

Entitled to a Monument. from the Indianapolis News.

From the Indianapolis News.

A monument ought to be erected to the Hon. Thomas H. Carter of Montana. Single-handed, or rather single-mouthed, and alone he defeated the river and narbor monstrosity. Of course there were appropriations in the bill that ought to be made. But along with the sums devoted to right and proper works, millions on millions were voted to creeks and inlets and petty streams that no amount of money would render navigable, and that would serve no important interests if they were navigable. If there were only a brave man or two like Carter always in the Senate, the scandal of the river and harbor bill would be a thing of the past.

Pare, light, white, that tritious and strengthening bread is assured every time you use the old reliable CERES FLOUR. "Not one ounce of impurity will be found in a carload of Ceres Flour."

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"Fashions," too, is also very interesting. It's a magazine which is published monthly for us under our own instructions, by one of the largest publishers. It stands second to none and is full of select literature, comprising short stories by some of the best authors, the latest Parisian ideas of how to dress, household doings, etc. Issued monthly by us free at our Pattern Counter, first floor, section G.

We Have Banked on a Big Remnant Day Tomorrow.

We always try to give you the best of the best. Some weeks it's better than others. This time we shall make every effort to crowd every department where these specialties are to be sold.

The First on the List Are Silk Remnants, in All About 1,000 Yards.

assorted lengths, many different tion of about 500 yards, such as Silk qualities and colors, nicely adapted Crepe de Chine, Novelty Silks, for separate waists or linings. Former selling prices were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sold 44C

Lot 2 represents Black Brocades Satin and Jacquard Taffetas, also in lengths sufficient to be used for waists, separate skirts or linings. These goods we offer in remnants at, per yard... 49C.

Lot 3 has about 200 yards of Corded Wash Silks, all in very desirable lengths, showing no less than a dozen combination colorings. The welts, some are even figured. 20c.

Lot I consists of Fancy Silks in | Lot 4 has a miscellaneous collec-Black Brocades and standard quality Taffetas, the very thing for sep- The regular value is arate waists, skirts and lining. 10c. per yard. Tomor-Goods among this lot sold as high row marked at..... 548C as \$2.00 per yard. Rem- 59C.

> 11,500 yardsoffine White India Linon Remnants these are millends, but they are so perfect that no one would hardly take them for anything but the choicest run of the mills. A special lot of Fine Imported

Pique Remnants, in 2 to 10-yard lengths, quite a variety of assorted remnant price of these is, 20c. and 25c. value. Per 121/2c.

5,000 yards of Fine Sheer White India Linon, in lengths ranging from 10 to 20 yards, which are guaranteed to be all in one piece.

3,000 yards of finer and sheerer cloth, come in the same lengths as the above and are worth from 18c. to 20c. per yard. We have marked them 121/2C.

2,500 yards of the regular 25c. quality-this cloth is as sheer as a fine organdy, and is guaranteed to be stanch and strong-you can either have 10, 15 or 20 yards, and instead of 25c. we have marked them...... 15c.

White Goods Department, first floor section F.

Sacrificing Odds and Ends in Our Suit Department. 4 Black Kersey Jackets, satin | Two Opera Capes, one red and | 1 Imported Velvet Costume, made

1 Near Seal Eton Jacket, trimmed

lined throughout, all size 40, which one white, a very attractive evening with handsome blouse waist and full sold for \$6.00. Reduced \$2.00

garment, which we have \$6.75 | flaring skirt. A tell garment, which we have \$6.75 | fit, which we have reduced from \$15.00 to... \$50.00 6 Misses' Red Kersey Cloth Jackets, sizes 12 and 14 years. \$2.98 Reduced from \$7.50 to.. \$2.98 good quality satin, size 34. This garment we have reduced from \$22.50 to.. \$12.50 5 Persian Cloth Capes, full 28 inches long, edged with bear fur. Reduced from \$7.98. \$3.00

I Imported Silk Velour Cape, handsomely trimmed in jet and edged with real marten

Remnant Bargains in

Kid Gloves.

Remnant Bargains in

Hosiery.

FULL REGULAR MADE WOMEN'S HOSIERY, IN BLACK, TAN, PRINTED STRIPES AND BOOT PATTERNS—ALL FINE IMPORTED GOODS, BUT ODD LOTS—THEY ARE WORTH UP TO 35c. PER 19C.

A SPECIAL OFFER IN FULL SEAMLESS HOSE, FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. IN BLACK, TAN, FANCY STRIPES AND PRINTS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND ALL GOOD COLORINGS—PER 12 /2C.

Remnant Bargains in

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REMNANTS OF COLORED SILK APPLIQUE ND FANCY BRAIDS, RUNNING FROM 3 TO 1 ARDS IN A REMNANT-WORTH FROM 39c

FIRST FLOOR-SECTION E.

with mink collar and revers. Former selling price, \$45. \$29.98

of tails. Reduced from \$2.98 \$5.00 to..... 6 Superfine Eastern Mink Fur

8 Fine Brown Marten Fur Neck

Scarfs, finished with a full cluster

Scarfs, made with fine full fluffy I long Brown Lynx Boa, made of tails. Reduced from \$7.50

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A SPECIAL LOT OF WOMEN'S KID GLOVES.
SUCH AS GLACES, SUEDES AND MOCHAS, IN
ALL COLORS, AS WELL AS BLACK AND
WHITE, AND ALL SIZES IN THE LOT, BUT
NOT ALL SIZES OF EVERY KIND
—YOU CAN HAVE THEM IN HOOKS,
CLASPS AND BUTTONS—PER PAIR.

65C. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' VESTS AND PANTS, IN WHITE, NATURAL AND ECRUBOTH RIBBED AND PLAIN—ENTIRE ODDS AND ENDS OF THIS SEASON'S TRADE — AN OPPORTUNITY TO PIECE OUT THE SEASON AT A LITTLE COST—ANY, 20C.

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FIRST FLOOR-SECTION E.

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YARDS IN A REMNANT-WORTH FROM 30c. TO 48c. — PRICE FOR THE REM- 15C.

ODDS AND ENDS IN NARROW SILK AND MOHAIR BLACK AND FANCY BRAIDS—PIECES OF 5 YARDS—WORTH FROM 15c. TO 5C.

1 LOT OF CLEAR WHITE PEARL BUTTONS, IN SMALL SIZE, WHICH SOLD FOR 10c. 8C.

SECOND FLOOR.

Remnant Bargains in Upholstery.

1 LOT OF SHORT LENGTHS FIGURED VELOUR, RUNNING FROM % TO 14-YARD LENGTHS ASSORTED PATTERNS AND 39C.

1 LOT OF FINE SWISS MUSLIN CURTAIN ENDS—LENGTH 14 YARDS—SOME ARE MADE WITH LACE INSERTION. REMNANT 25C.

1 LOT OF FINE IRISH POINT AND TAMBOURED LACE CURTAIN ENDS—I AND 14 YARDS IN LENGTH. REMNANT 39C.

1 LOT OF ASSORTED SOFA CUSHIONS—SOME FINISHED WITH RUFFLES, OTHERS WITH TASSELS. REDUCED FROM 50C. 25C. 1 LOT OF WOOL SMYRNA RUGS SIZE 30 BY 60-ALL GOOD PATTERNS. WORTH 98c. \$2.00, FOR. \$2.00, FOR.

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3.500 yards of new spring Teazledown Outing

1,500 yards of new Pique Welts in a full assort-

Flannels, in assorted stripes and checks, the combina-

tions of colorings are clear and bright. The same goods sells from the piece at 7 /2 C.

10c. and 121/2c. per yard.....

For

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25 DOZEN BOYS UNLAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS-AGES 4 TO 12 YEARS SOLD 25C.

10 DOZEN BOYS GOLF CAPS-ALL 15C. BOYS' SEPARATE PANTS, AGES 3 TO 396.

16 YEARS—WORTH 75c.—FOR.

BOYS' TELESCOPE FELT HATS, IN BLACK, BROWN AND LIGHT GRAY—REDUCED 39C.

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This is one of our greatest fortes in this Friday remnant selling. We make a specialty of these short ends because we control the output of every eastern mill in this line, our contracts extending back as far as forty years ago.

I bale of 38-inch Unbleached Mus-lin Pillow Casing; selling regularly in 378C. the piece at 6½c.—for 2 cases Scarbora Cords—a new

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fast colors—representing an unlimited assortment—both waist and dress 378C. lengths 1,000 yards of New Seersucker Ginghams -same styles and colorings as the well-known 5C. Bates make-per yard

neat stripes, dots and figures-color war-ranted absolutely fast—worth 10c. per 578C. 1,000 yards-that's all we have left of our Fine Imitation French Flannel and Wrapper 6 20.

2,000 yards of Drapery and Furniture Cretonne, large and small designs, 6 2 C. printed on light and dark grounds..... r case of genuine Bates Seersucker 71/2C.
Gingham. These goods are sold every-

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